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present invention relates to novel dihydropyridine derivatives, processes for their  
tion, and their use in medicaments, especially for the treatment of chronic  
tive pulmonary diseases, acute coronary syndrome, acute myocardial infarction  
urt failure development.

The fibrous protein elastin, which comprises an appreciable percentage of all protein  
content in some tissues, such as the arteries, some ligaments, the lungs and the heart,  
can be hydrolysed or otherwise destroyed by a select group of enzymes classified as  
elastases. Human leukocyte elastase (HLE, EC 3.4.21.37), also known as human  
neutrophil elastase (HNE), is a glycosylated, strongly basic serine protease and is  
found in the azurophilic granules of human polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN).  
HNE is released from activated PMN and has been implicated causally in the  
pathogenesis of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases. HNE is capable of  
degrading a wide range of matrix proteins including elastin and collagen, and in  
addition to these actions on connective tissue HNE has a broad range of inflam-  
matory actions including upregulation of IL-8 gene expression, oedema formation,  
mucus gland hyperplasia and mucus hypersecretion. It also acts as a mediator of  
tissue injury by hydrolysing collagen structures, e.g. in the heart after acute  
myocardial infarction or during the development of heart failure, thus damaging  
endothelial cells, promoting extravasation of neutrophils adhering to the endothelium  
and influencing the adhesion process itself.

Pulmonary diseases where HNE is believed to play a role include lung fibrosis,  
pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), pulmonary emphysema,  
including smoking-induced emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases  
(COPD) and cystic fibrosis. In cardiovascular diseases, HNE is involved in the  
enhanced generation of ischaemic tissue injury followed by myocardial dysfunction  
after acute myocardial infarction and in the remodelling processes occurring during  
the development of heart failure. HNE has also been causally implicated in